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SOVIET GROUND TROOP REDUCTION PROPOSAL DETAILED

LD142132 Prague CTK in English 1643 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Vienna Feb 14 (CTK correspondent) -- At the Vienna disarmament talks today, the USSR put forward draft basic provisions of an agreement on the initial reduction of Soviet and U.S. ground troops and equipment in central Europe and a subsequent freeze of troop numbers and weaponry in this region, spokesman for the Soviet delegation Mikhail Kokeyev told a press conference here today.

He added that this new constructive proposal was presented on behalf of the direct participants in the talks -- Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland and USSR.

The purpose of the latest proposal of the socialist countries is to stimulate the Vienna talks so that first concrete results may be attained and the process of reducing the concentration of troops and arms in central Europe started. The draft envisages the number of Soviet and U.S. ground troops in central Europe to be reduced within one year after an appropriate agreement would become valid by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively. Afterwards, the signatories would commit themselves not to increase the number of their forces and weaponry so long as the agreement remains valid. The draft proposed both the use of national means of control as well as concrete steps to ensure that the agreement is carried out.

The Soviet spokesman said this new initiative was constructive and practical as it takes into account the stands of Western participants and makes it possible to attain first results in the shortest possible time. This would help create necessary confidence a favorable atmosphere and prerequisites for further joint efforts to strengthen peace and stability in Europe without harming the security of any side.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT CONTINUES

More Talks With Mladenov

AU141450 Sofia BTA in English 1411 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA) -- Today the talks between Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party, who is on an official friendly visit to this country, continued. The two ministers concentrated on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean basin. The leader of the Bulgarian diplomacy gave a hign assessment to the foreign policy course pursued by Cuba directed toward the establishment of lasting peace and security in this part of the world. He pointed to the historic role of Cuba as the first socialist country in America.

Assessing the present international situation Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Isidoro Malmierca expressed support for the declaration adopted by state and government leaders in New Delhi. They stressed that it is a call to the states in the world to actively work to the benefit of peace, for limiting the nuclear weapons, for averting the threat of war and for consolidating understanding in the world.

The Bulgarian foreign minister spoke of Bulgaria's contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Treaty -- an unsurmountable barrier before the aggressive plans of imperialism. He stressed the unity of its member-countries.

Mr. Petur Mladenov also spoke of the socio-economic development of Bulgaria. He stressed the fact that the high economy development rates are the result of the active participation of this country in the integrational processes in the framework of the CEMA. All CEMA countries are interested in strengthening their community and actively work to this end, the Bulgarian foreign minister said. In this respect the documents adopted at the Moscow economic summit session of the CEMA member countries held last year are of paramount importance.

The Bulgarian foreign minister acquainted his guest with Bulgaria's Balkan policy. He stressed her constant and constructive efforts and her concrete proposals directed towards turning the region into a nuclear-weapon-free zone towards goodneighbourliness and cooperation. The guest gave a high assessment to the peaceful foreign policy of Bulgaria as well as to the intensive activities of this country which contribute to understanding in the Balkans.

The two ministers also discussed the constantly growing role of the non-aligned countries in consolidating peace in the world.

After the talks the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Cuba signed an agreement on cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries.

Malmierca Visits Plovdiv

AU142046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in the city of Plovdiv tonight. He was accompanied by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs.

The leadership of the Plovdiv Okrug party organization and the local authorities are giving an official dinner in honor of the Cuban guest tonight.

Zhivkov Receives Malmierca

AU141515 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council received Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, who is on an official friendly visit to this country.

During the talks which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Isidoro Malmierca gave a high assessment to bilateral relations which are developing in the spirit of the agreements reached at summit level and in the spirit of the fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Cuban Communist Party. The two parties to the talks pointed to the favourable prospects before bilateral cooperation the proof of which is the long-term agreement on economic and technoscientific cooperation to be signed.

The two sides to the talks discussed some topical international issues. They dwelled on the East-West relations, on the issues of detente and expressed their mutual determination to do everything in order to curb the arms race and to reduce the armed forces and armaments.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Isidoro Malmierca welcomed the agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union to start negotiations in March, 1985, on the issues of nuclear and space weapons. Bulgaria and Cuba hope that both sides to these talks will approach them constructively and show understanding of the necessity to apply the principles of equality and equal security in order to achieve actual disarmament.

The two sides to the talks also discussed the situation on the African Continent and in some other parts of the world.

Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs also took part in the talks.

IRANIAN LEADERS GREETED ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU120905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a message which expresses most sincere greetings on the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Iranian people in the anti-shah revolution. The message also expresses the conviction that the relations between the two countries will continue to develop for the benefit of their peoples and in the interest of their common struggle against imperialism.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has also sent a message to Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Iran's president, containing greetings on the national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran -- Revolution Day.

On the same occasion, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has greeted Mir Hoseyn Musavi- Khamene'i, Iranian premier.

ZHIVKOV CABLES PCF'S MARCHAIS ON REELECTION

AU131449 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF:

Dear Comrade Marchais, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I congratulate you most ardently on your reelection to the post of general secretary of the PCF. I wish you vigorous health and new successes in your highly responsible work in implementing the decisions of the 25th PCF Congress and in defense of the interests of the workers class and of all working people, in the struggle for democracy and socialism, for disarmament and lasting peace in Europe and the world.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my conviction that relations between our two parties, for which you have earned great credit, will continue to develop and intensify in the interests of our common communist ideals, in the interest of the unity of the international communists and workers movement, for the sake of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and French peoples.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 3-9 FEBRUARY NOTED

AU092030 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 3 to 9 February, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee on Culture; Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a public meeting at Sofia's Ivan Vazov Theater marking the 100th birthday of party theoretician Asen Zlatarov (1830 GMT 4 February). Georgi Yordanov and Stoyan Mikhaylov were also reported to have attended a public meeting in Sofia marking the 60th birthday of [name indistinct], general secretary of the International Organization of Journalists (1830 GMT 6 February).

Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, attended a plenum of the Veliko Turnova Okrug BCP organization that dealt with work in response to letters from working people (1830 GMT 6 February).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a plenum of the Shumen Okrug BCP organization, that dealt with improving cooperation with the Fatherland Front (1830 GMT 7 February).

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a Central Army Sports Club meeting in Sofia at which the club's successes in 1984 were reported (1830 GMT 7 February).

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP organization at which plan implementation was discussed (1000 GMT 8 February).

Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting of the Smolyan Ikrug party organization at which plan implementation was discussed (1000 GMT 7 February).

LENART, USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSS NUCLEAR ENERGY TIES

LD142154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, met in Bratislava today with Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy. During their meeting, they discussed cooperation on research programs aimed at further perfecting the operation of nuclear power stations, improving the durability of their individual components, and other questions.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

LD142349 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Interview with unidentified Czechoslovak minister by an unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Last year's statistical report notes that we have fulfilled the tasks connected with foreign trade. Comrade Minister, [name not specified] these are overall numbers. Let us look beyond them. Specifically, how did our trade partnership with the socialist countries develop?

[Answer] I would say it developed successfully. Perhaps our greatest growth in mutual trade last year was with the USSR. It is a traditional partner and an annual 13-15 percent growth rate is quite normal. Our second biggest partner is Poland, and here again I refer to growth in bilateral trade. It shows that the Polish economy is truly consolidating, which is also reflected in the 17-20 percent growth rate in our mutual trade. Our third biggest partner in 1984 with regard to growth in trade was the PRC. We doubled exports to the PRC and our trade with the PRC increased approximately 60 percent.

[Question] The growth rate in trade with nonsocialist countries is approximately four percent. We can divide this into groups: first, what are the results of the growth in trade with advanced capitalist countries?

[Answer] There was a certain inprovement in trade last year with advanced capitalist countries, particularly with the European capitalist countries. We are changing our philosophy from one of direct trade to one of economic and industrial cooperation. This is a more long-term approach. We made agreements to this effect last year with Finland, Denmark, and Greece and shall continue on this path.

[Question] Are contacts with other states, for example, with the Arab world, Africa, Latin America, easier for us?

[Answer] The Arab world is very big, and although it is always full of political events, the Arab countries are usually good trading partners and trade with them increased in the recent past. The Latin America countries are in debt and most have certain consolidation programs, but we can say that trade with them is becoming more positive and we believe it will continue to grow this year and next. With regard to the rest of the world, the worst, most complicated situation lies with the African countries.

[Question] Thus far you have spoken about exports. What about imports?

[Answer] I believe every healthy economy must have balanced exports and imports, and this is the case with our country as well. Our imports have been approximately one percent under exports during the last few years. This is normal. Concerning what we import, approximately 55 percent of overall imports are raw materials including oil, gas, iron ore, nonferrous metal, material for chemistry, and such textiles as cotton, wool, and so on. Approximately 30 percent of our funds go for machinery and equipment, specifically for new investments, modernization, reconstruction, and spare parts. The remaining 15 percent is used by the food industry and in consumer goods: in oranges, lemons, and grapefruits, other fruits that do not grow in our country, cocoa, coffee, and so on.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO IRAN

AU121522 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of his country's national day.

On the same occasion, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of Iran.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram of congratulations to 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

DUKOVANY NUCLEAR PLANT START-UP -- During the physical start-up of the first power unit of the Dukovany nuclear power station, fission occurred for the first time last night. The reactor's output has been stabilized at the minimum controllable level. This marks the beginning of the second stage of the physical start-up. In 8 days' time, energy generating processes are to be started at Dukovany by activating the turbines. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 13 Feb 85 LD]

HONECKER RECEIVES FORMER FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

LD141309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 14 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Helmut Schmidt, former federal chancellor of the FRG, in Berlin for an unofficial talk today. Their discussion focused on issues of mutual interest. Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt agreed that both German states bear great historical responsibility for peace and that everything must be done to meet this responsibility.

During their meeting, which covered a broad range of topical international issues, both parties to the talks welcomed the negotiations in Geneva agreed upon by the USSR and the United States. They expressed hope that these new talks will be successful and have a positive effect on East-West relations.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1434 GMT on 14 February reports the meeting, adding the following:

"There is 'no winter' in the relations between the two German states, Schmidt told journalists after the talk. He does, however, see the danger of a growing dominance by the countries doing their thinking for them, the United States and the Soviet Union, and thus of a restriction of the Germans' room to maneuver. When he puts himself in Honecker's place, he can imagine that the latter is very interested in 'something emerging' from the Geneva negotiations between the superpowers."]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS GDR-ITALIAN TIES

LD141842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 14 Feb (ADN) -- Today in Berlin, Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Roberto Franceschi, deputy general director of political affairs in the Italian Foreign Ministry, discussed future steps for the further shaping of positive relations between the GDR and Italy. In it, particular importance was attached to the continuation of political dialogue.

The two politicians agreed that the preservation of peace is the most important task of the present. They spoke in favor of a return to detente, arms limitation, and disarmament. In this connection, the forthcoming resumption of new negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the whole range of nuclear and space weapons and the aim set for these negotiations was deemed an encouraging sign.

Krolikowski stressed that despite the continuing tense and dangerous international situation, a change in international politics and averting a nuclear catastrophe are not only urgently needed, but also possible. Franceschi is in Berlin for political consultations at the invitation of GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

TRANSIT TRAFFIC RULES EASED FOR FRG CITIZENS

DW140929 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 13 Feb 85

[From the "Heute" newscast]

[Text] Restrictions on transit traffic through the GDR will be eased for FRG and West Berlin citizens effective Friday 15 February.

In the future, anyone who wants to visit Poland will be allowed to use the checkpoint near Szczelin. Those who want to go to southern Poland or to Czechoslovakia may use a shorter route to Dresden. The GDR no longer prescribes any specific routes for transit traffic, but travelers are required to use the shortest route.

SED CC MARKS STATE SECURITY MINISTRY ANNIVERSARY

AU112142 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message, signed by its general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, to the Ministry of State Security. The message reads as follows:

On the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Ministry of State Security, the SED Central Committee extends cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you.

By establishing the Ministry of State Security on 8 February 1950, a dependable power tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat was created for the securing and protection of the first socialist state on German soil.

Under SED leadership, strengthened by the firm and profound confidence in the workers class and the other working people, the staff of the Ministry of State Security have made a decisive contribution to repelling the enemies' attacks on the GDR, against socialist and peace.

In doing so, the militant fraternal alliance with the security organs of the USSR and the other socialist states turned out to be a staunch pledge in the successful struggle against the peoples' common enemy, imperialism.

In close cooperation with the other GDR protective and security organs they are successfully fulfilling the class assignment of the 10th SED Congress with high readiness for action, revolutionary vigilance, a feeling of political responsibility, and the skill of Chekists.

The patriots and agents are performing outstanding feats on the invisible front for the strengthening of socialism and the foiling of the misanthropic plans for war and aggression of imperialism and its helpers.

The SED Central Committee expresses gratitude and recognition for this to the party branches and to all members of the Ministry of State Security and of the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy guard regiment and to the strugglers on the invisible front.

The international situation has been considerably exacerbated. The United States and its NATO allies are striving for military-strategic superiority over the fraternal states united in the Warsaw Pact. This policy of confrontation and arms drive most dangerously threatens peace and all of mankind.

Therefore, it is now of decisive significance to expose the antisocialist and peace-threatening plans, intentions, and measures of the class enemy in a timely way and to foil and obstruct them. This requires the safeguarding of the state security and sovereignty of the GDR at all times and the exemplarily and honorable fulfillment of the assigned tasks related to the defense of socialism and peace under all conditions.

The Ninth SED Central Committee session adopted important tasks in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. At the same time, the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler fascism and of the liberation of the German people constitutes a major stage toward the further comprehensive strengthening of the GDR.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that the service units, party branches, and all the members of the Ministry of State Security under the slogan, "Maximum Chekist achievements for the well-being of the people and for peace -- onward to the 11th SED Congress," will make all the efforts they can with a high class awareness and resolve to fight and that they will employ all their strength to scrupulously, enterprisingly, and consistently fulfill the tasks assigned them by the party-state leadership.

The Central Committee wishes you, Comrade Minister, and all the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals of the Ministry of State Security and of the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy guard regiment much success, creative vigor, and good health for all this.

The GDR Council of Ministers also conveyed congratulations.

ORDER OF DAY ISSUED ON CIVIL DEFENSE ANNIVERSARY

AU122124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, has thanked the members, civilian employees, and voluntary staff members of the civil defense system for conscientiously fulfilling their duties. The message of thanks is contained in an Order of the Day given on the 27th anniversary of this organization. "Among the activities of millions, the achievements and initiatives of the civil defense system for the protection of the people and the national economy, for the greater safety and security of our citizens, are taking an important place," the message states.

Referring to preparations for the 11th SED Congress, the Order of the Day notes: "Marked by a constant economic, scientific-technological, and cultural upswing, the GDR is proving that only socialism is able to constantly increase the living standard of the working people while at the same time reliably safeguarding their lives."

HONECKER GREETS IRANIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU122137 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 FEb 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed congratulations to the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the country's national day. The telegram to Ayatollah Ruholla Musavi-Khomeyni reads as follows:

Permit me to convey greetings and congratulations to you on the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The victory over the despotic regime of the shah reflected the firm resolve of the Iranian people to shape their future without imperialist tutelage, oppression, and exploitation.

I express my firm hope that the multifaceted relations between our states will also develop in the future in the interest of peace and for the benefit of the two peoples.

I wish you, Holiness, good health and well-being.

The telegram to President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Seyyed Khamene'i reads as follows:

The national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran gives me the opportunity to convey the greetings and congratulations of the GDR State Council to you. I combine with this the most sincere wishes for further progress on the road consolidating the independence and peaceful construction of your country.

Proceeding from the need to counterpose the peoples' joint resistance to the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms drive, I cherish the conviction that the mutually advantageous relations between our states will develop and deepen.

I wish the Iranian people peace and prosperity and good health and creative vigor in your responsible activity.

On the same occasion, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

AXEN MEETS WITH SENEGAL POLITICIANS IN BERLIN

LD121934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN) -- People and states must unite and increase their efforts to prevent a nuclear inferno that would threaten all continents and the existence of all mankind. This was stated by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Senegal Independence and Labor Party [PIT] Samba Dioulde Thiam and Mady Danfakha, on Tuesday in Berlin.

In the friendly and open meeting, the participants exchanged views on the international situation. Hermann Axen and Mady Danfakha expressly emphasized the great importance of the Geneva agreement between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, as well as the talks that begin on 12 March on the prevention of the militarization of space and on ending the arms race on earth. In this connection, the Senegalese politicians praised the decisive contribution by the USSR and the other states of the socialist community to the preservation of world peace.

It was agreed that the traditional fraternal cooperation between the SED and the PIT should be further deepened.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ENERGY PROBLEMS

LD142139 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Today's session of the Council of Ministers discussed a report by the minister of industry on energy supplies and the implementation of energy-saving measures. It was stated that the return of cold weather and the limits of energy imports make austerity measures even more imperative. The government endorsed further measures to take advantage of production and import possibilities, to more reasonably utilize energy resources, and to alleviate sporadic shortages.

The Council of Ministers passed a decree on the establishment of administrative boards in partner villages belonging to common village councils. Following this year's elections, boards will be set up in over 1,500 localities to represent the interests of local inhabitants and to efficiently support implementation of the council's plans. The boards will consist of council members and dispose of finances as stipulated by legal regulations.

The Council of Ministers approved a proposal on guidelines for long-term development of the research network. [as heard]

Domestic natural gas production, together with the amounts obtainable from gas storage tanks and gas imports, jointly provide the country with 40 million cubic meters of natural gas daily. This is enough to serve consumers without restrictions as long as the daily average temperature does not fall below minus 5 degrees centigrade for a long period.

USSR TRADE REPRESENTATIVE REVIEWS TRADE RELATIONS

LD142149 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- Viktor Ocheterin, commercial representative of the Soviet Union, informed the press in Budapest Thursday on the topical issues of Hungarian-Soviet trade relations. He said this year the value of goods deliveries and services is expected to surpass last year's and exceed 9,000 million roubles. He referred to the fact that last year 80 percent of oil consumption and 95 percent of national [as received] gas were supplied by Soviet deliveries.

The Soviet Union supplied machinery of decisive importance for several economic branches of Hungary. Consequently, almost 40 percent of farm machinery and 30 percent of vehicles are Soviet products. Last year the country supplied more household articles, TV-sets, washing and sewing machines, vacuum-cleaners, cameras and dia-projectors. [as received]

Over recent years six Soviet technical centres have been established to service and maintain vehicles, tractors and farm machinery, electronic computers, electrotechnical equipment and conveyors, machinery for the construction industry and road construction and control instruments. The centres also contribute to further training and last year over 1,500 specialists heard lectures. Soviet foreign trading organizations held 22 special exhibitions and delivery of articles shown include electric tools, computers and mini-computers, consumers' durables.

The Soviet Union is to remain the largest buyer of Hungarian industrial articles and farm produce. 50 percent of Hungary's machinery and equipment and 30 percent of the agricultural [as received] are on the market.

Goods deliveries under cooperation and specialization agreements are increasing in two-way trade and value accounts for an annual 2,600 million. [monetary unit not specified]

As a new form of cooperation Hungarian and Soviet companies have taken on reconstruction schemes. Hungarian companies are participating in the reconstruction of Soviet garment, shoe and furniture factories. The reconstruction of the Likino bus factory is progressing well and a large-capacity poultry-breeding plant is being built in Azerbaijan. Talks are under way on the construction of two cheese and canning factories, and an area with 12,500 inhabitants near the Yamburg gas field is being planned on Hungarian design.

The second block the Paks power plant, and the phosgene unit of the Borsod chemical complex were completed in 1984 with Soviet assistance. Talks are under way on the reconstruction on the Forte photo plant, and on cooperation in stationary production. There are prospects for the expansion of cooperation in the vehicle industry. Soviet and Hungarian experts are examining the possibility of Hungarian companies for joint production of Moskvich and Zaporozhet cars. A champagne factory in Hungary with Soviet assistance which would meet domestic demand and supply third market is planned.

1985 HUNGARY-USSR FRIENDSHIP ACTIVITIES OUTLINED

LD142148 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- Commemoration of the liberation of Hungary, the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the 40th anniversary of the establishment [as received] are important events of this year of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, pointed out Gyula Biro, general-secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, at a press-conference on the schedule of the society in the House of Friendship, Budapest, Thursday.

In the jubilee year the society is to propagate the peace policy of the Soviet Union and its consistent struggle for peace, international security, disarmament and detente, the social, economic, technical-scientific, and cultural achievement of the friendly socialist country, the history of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, its importance in the life of the Hungarian people, the development of bilateral relations, the widespread propagation of modern Hungarian history and the strengthening friendshp of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples. Several events will develop relations between Hungarian and Soviet citizens. Representatives are to take part at the assessment of liberation and congress emulation drives. The society is to organize the participation of the best working communities at an international meeting of working committees from the socialist countries in Moscow. The society is to take part for the first time in the preparations for the World Youth festival to be held in Moscow this summer. A friendship train is to take young activists who are expected to utilize their experiences in the friendship movement. In cooperation with sister organizations, the society is to organize ten friendship trains to the Soviet Union as an award to the best activists in strengthening Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

CROATIAN PREMIER MARKOVIC BEGINS 'OFFICIAL VISIT'

Meets With Lazar

LD142147 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- On Thursday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Ante Markovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Croatian Socialist Republic, who is on an official visit to Hungary.

The cordial friendly talks were attended by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, and Milovan Zidar, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Discusses Trade, Cooperation

LD142157 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (TANJUG) -- Republic of Croatia Premier Ante Markovic today had talks in Budapest with Hungarian high-ranking officials on promotion of economic and cultural relations within the framework of the overall Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation.

The two sides stated interest in regulating the border river Drava and using its waters for energy-generation, agricultural purposes and water resources. Joint oil prospecting projects on border oil fields, promotion of border trade, tourism and the use of the port of Rijeka on the Yugoslav Adriatic by the Hungarian side were also discussed.

A delegation of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia led by Republic Premier Ante Markovic today visited the Democratic Alliance of Southern Slovenes in Budapest. The hosts informed the delegation on the need for help from the mother country to promote cultural activities among members of Yugoslav nationality in Hungary. Delegation member Bozidar Gagro visited a high school in Budapest in which the teaching is in Serbo-Croat and on behalf of the Croatia Government made a gift of a large number of books to the school.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET IRAN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121018 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar greeted in a telegram Imam Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni; President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i; and Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i.

'ILLEGAL' MEETING IN GDANSK BROKEN UP 13 FEB

LD141911 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Officials of the Gdansk Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs yesterday afternoon broke up an illegal meeting in a private apartment in the Gdansk District of Zaspa. The meeting was devoted to preparing acts of incitement in Gdansk and other localities and aimed at promoting public unrest. The matter is being investigated by the prosecutor's office.

Urban: Participants Interrogated

AU141510 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 14 (AFP) -- Seven former leaders of the Solidarity movement arrested in Gdansk are being questioned on suspicion of taking part in an illegal meeting, Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said today.

The seven were seized by police yesterday as they met with Lech Walesa to discuss a February 28 nationwide 15-minute protest strike, seen as a bid to reactivate the banned labor movement on the national political scene.

Mr. Walesa, who was not arrested, said the group had been making plans for the strike against food-price rises, in an apartment in a Gdansk suburb near his own home when police arrived in several cars and took the seven away.

They are Adam Michnik, a founder of the KOR self-defense committee; Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bogdan Lis and Janusz Palubicki, former members of the underground Solidarity leadership, the TKK: Stanislaw Handzlik, Mariusz Wilk and Jacek Markel, Mr. Walesa's economic adviser. All but Mr. Handzlik and Mr. Wilk had been released from prison last year under a political amnesty.

Last night, police searched the homes of the seven in what Mr Walesa said was a hunt for evidence to use against them before police courts. These courts deal with minor cases and can impose sentences of up to three months.

Since last July's amnesty, which expired December 31, the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski has taken pains not to initiate major trials of opponents or jail them for long periods, but has maintained the pressure on political dissent.

Thus, a former vice president of Solidarity, Andrzej Gwiazda, was sentenced to three months in jail for taking part in a demonstration in Gdansk in December. Yesterday, however, he was given another two months for refusing to show his papers to police in Jastrzebie, Silesia, earlier in December.

Mr. Frasyniuk, one of those arrested yesterday, had served three months late last year for having laid a wreath at a commemorative plaque on August 31, the anniversary of the Gdansk accords of 1980 under which the previous regime recognized Solidarity.

Mr. Michnik and Mr. Lis, also arrested yesterday, had already been charged but were left at liberty last month for taking part in a meeting of the Solidarity underground leadership January 21 in the Gdansk region.

Yesterday's swoop seemed to be aimed at isolating Mr. Walesa, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, who because of his fame is more or less untouchable, from his top lieutenants and preventing an overt return of Solidarity to the national scene.

The February 28 strike, called to protest rises in food prices set for March, marked the first protest announced jointly by Mr. Walesa and the TKK, the clandestine leadership, since the imposition of martial law in December 1981 and the dissolution of Solidarity as an above-ground organization.

WARSAW COURT SENTENCES 'OPPOSITION' MEMBERS

LD141835 Hamburg DPA in German 1747 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb (DPA) -- For the first time since the 21 July 1984 amnesty, a Warsaw court has sentenced members of the opposition to terms of imprisonment. It was reported today by circles of the banned "Solidarity" trade union underground organization that Stanislaw Kotowski and Andrzej Karpinski [DPA spelling] were sentenced on 2 February to 2 and 1/2 years' and 1 and 1/2 years' imprisonment respectively. They were accused of distributing illegal written material. Kotowski, who headed an illegal "Liberal-Democratic Party," was also in possession of radio equipment. Both were arrested in early September.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO INDIA

Comments on Alleged Spy

LD141423 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] W. Jaruzelski left Delhi yesterday for a journey around India. The first stage was to Madras where he toured ancient monuments and a rolling stock plant.

The press publishes a full report on a press conference which was attended by Indian and foreign journalists accredited in Delhi. One of the questions concerned Prime Minister Gandhi's views on current allegations about the espionage activity of a Polish diplomat, reported by the Indian press. W. Jaruzelski said it was true that during the conversation, which was frank, loyal [as received], and expressed mutual understanding, this subject was mentioned. I told the prime minister, he said, that the matter, as far as it can be associated with a Polish factor, will be fully explained by us. We shall investigate whether a Polish citizen working in the field of foreign trade could have exceeded his duties. We shall draw the relevant conclusions from the result of these explanations. He added that anything that is harmful to India is also harmful to Poland. As for the date of Prime Minister Gandhi's visit to Poland, he said this will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

Addresses Delhi Dinner

AU141401 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Feb 85 p 5

["Text" of speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 11 February dinner given in his honor by Rajiv Gandhi in Delhi]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear Indian friends:

I cordially thank you for your kind words addressed to the Polish people and to us representing the PPR. We have been especially moved by your words of praise and affection and we fully reciprocate them.

Prime Minister, we attach special significance to your words because of the role that India, a country of worldwide importance, plays in the international arena and because of the weight of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

It is with profound respect that we remember the outstanding leaders of reborn India -- Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru. On behalf of our people I once again wish to pay homage to the memory of Mrs Indira Gandhi. We join you, Prime Minister, and all the Indian people in your profound sorrow. The world has suffered a painful loss. A leader, politician, and champion of peace who enjoyed universal authority has left us.

Together with the hundreds and hundreds of millions of your countrymen, we see in you, Prime Minister, a resolute heir to the great cause of the development of a strong and modern India.

Your heritage of civilization, which is several thousand years old, constitutes a valuable component of the achievements of all mankind. Beginning with Mohenjo Daro, India has made a most significant contribution to world culture.

In Poland, your country has held our interest for a long time. The first Polish book about India appeared as far back as 1610. Polish research into the Sanskrit language began its lively course in the mid-19th century. Indian motifs are now part and parcel of many outstanding works of our national literature, music, and plastic arts. Over 500 titles of books about your country have been published in the past 40 years alone. Half of those were written by Poles.

Our ties were strengthened during World War II when we fought together in the ranks of the anti-Hitlerite coalition against the barbarous hordes of the German Reich. The Polish people, who know from their own experience the yoke of subjugation, had a perfect understanding of your people's liberation efforts. When Poland embarked upon the road to socialist construction in 1944, our support for your strivings for liberation assumed new forms, one of them being our actions at the United Nations. We ardently pleaded for the liberation of India and for the liquidation of the ignominy of colonialism. At the same time, we kept remembering that your country was one of the countries to recognize our Western borders.

Our people have always viewed with esteem and affection your people's struggles to solve the problems inherited from the centuries of colonial subjugation. We are in full solidarity with your consistent efforts to strengthen the unity, cohesiveness, and integrity of India. Only the lackeys of imperialism may wish to undermine your historical rights and achievements.

It is our wish that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries, which are deeply rooted in the past, continue to develop in the future as well.

The histories of the Indian and Polish people have taken different courses, but the word "imperialism" denotes the same evils for both of us. Imperialism amounts to ruthless exploitation, plunder, and war.

We understand each other well on the important issues of the present time, as attested to by the course of the talks we have had today. We have noted that our views are identical or convergent on most issues we have discussed. We are equally concerned about the tension in the world and agree that it is necessary to increase many times over the efforts to turn back dangerous trends and to build confidence in international relations, including economic relations. The United Nations, whose 40th anniversary will occur this year, can play a special role in this regard.

Halting nuclear armaments is one of the most urgent problems, especially in view of the fact that highly disturbing trends have asserted themselves in the past few months. Mankind is facing the danger of space miltarization.

This means that a power intends to appropriate the space around our globe for itself in the same way as it appropriated entire countries and continents in the past. Like India, Poland takes the resolute view that space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Attempts to destabilize the situation, to exert economic pressure, to promote propaganda aggression, and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries are part and parcel of imperialist policy. India and Poland have often been subjected to such attempts.

We believe that the constructive proposals submitted by the USSR, Poland, and other socialist countries indicate how the now mounting problems and threats can be resolved. These proposals make allowances for the principles of equality and equal security.

We watched with great attention the recent meeting between the heads of Soviet and American diplomacy in Geneva. It is our wish that the coming negotiations produce favorable results for peace.

Our country supports and esteems the Nonaligned Movement, which is an important and creative factor in developing contemporary international relations and equal cooperation and in strengthening the constructive peaceful coexistence among states with differing political systems.

The capital of India, a country with great traditions of freedom, is a most suitable place to express our solidarity with the national liberation movement and with struggles against the remnants of colonialism and racism, including apartheid, the present version of the fascist contempt for man. Apartheid continues to be supported by the governments which, while unceasingingly instructing others in democracy and human rights, try to consign to limbo this year's 25th anniversary of the anticolonial declaration issued by the United Nations.

We appreciate the particular role and indefatigable militancy of your country in the international arena. India's authority and its loyalty to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, especially its leading role in the Nonaligned Movement, constitute a valuable achievement of the present world and serve a good cause.

We support the initiatives of the recent Delhi conference of six heads of state. Poland is ready to comprehensively act for the sake of their fulfillment.

Several times representatives of our countries have taken joint part in international commissions of control and supervision with the aim of preserving and consolidating peace, the supreme goal. I am confident that in this work, Poland and India will continue to cooperate with each other closely and constructively.

We highly value your serious and honest interest in our affairs. People's Poland has carried out basic sociopolitical transformations during the 40 years of its existence. We have made historic progress in socioeconomic development and in the material and cultural spheres of the nation's life.

This has not been an easy road. Poland did not get fat on other people's work and colonial exploitation. We also struggled with left-over social reluctance and procrastination, and with the terrible effects of the war and genocidal fascist occupation.

In recent years, we have had to oppose serious threats. On the strength of our own sovereign decisions and with our own strength, we put a halt to anarchy, extremist plots, and to the undermining of the socialist state's foundations.

The normalization of Poland's sociopolitical life; the gradual overcoming of the economic difficulties; and the reforms designed to strengthen the state and constantly develop socialist democracy and law and order -- this is an irreversible process. Society's growing acceptance of the activities of our party and government confirms the correctness of our road: the road to consolidating the PPR.

Nevertheless, living conditions and the speed with which we emerge from our difficulties are still hampered by the acute effects of the restrictions, which are against international law. However, attempts at diktat and destabilizing People's Poland are doomed to failure. Just like the Indian people, we will always firmly defend our honor, independence, and territorial integrity.

Here I wish to thank the government and people of India for their warm wishes and honest understanding of our difficult problems.

Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Particularly close ties ally us to the Soviet Union, the bulwark of progressive historic transformations in this century. We are strengthening fraternal relations with the other socialist countries. This basis of our politics is inviolable. Attempts to overthrow it have no greater chance of success than an attempt to bring back a colonial administration in India would have.

The relations between our countries are based on the principles of friendship, equality, and mutual advantages. They involve numerous spheres: politics and economics, international problems, science, and culture.

The extent of the progress achieved by you -- the development of your education, science, technology, and entire national economy, including your impressive ability to make use of the famous "green revolution" -- is well known.

For Poland, India is the most important solid partner among the developing countries. Neither of our countries belong to the world's "rich club." The cooperation so far and the considerable complementary nature of our economies are making our partnership permanent and creating promising prospects.

We are agreed that the time has come to raise cooperation between Poland and Inida to a higher level of quality and provide it with new stimuli in all spheres. Mere traditional forms of trade are no longer enough, although we do wish to increase it. The way is open for coproduction and scientific research. It lies in our joint interests to seek new areas and forms of bilateral activity based on long-term assumptions for the future.

Once again I wish to express my deep satisfaction at being able to come to your great and beautiful country. It constantly fascinates one with its historic achievements and bold future plans. My encounter with India fills me with confidence in the future of your country and in the prospects of its further progress and development.

We will shortly leave hospitable Delhi and undertake a tour around India. We are pleased to be able to get to know new centers of industry and culture and meet more people of this splendid country, where past, present, and future blend in a special way.

On behalf of the highest authorities of the PPR, I convey to the Indian people my avid wish that its noble aspirations be completely fulfilled.

Seizing this opportunity, I wish you most warmly, Mr Prime Minister, success in the performance of the noble and exceptionally responsible mission which you have accepted at such a difficult time for India.

We await your visit to our country. We would like you to personally convince yourself that the Polish people harbor a lively and deep respect and liking for the friendly Indian people.

I wish to express my profound conviction that Poland and India will continue to follow the road of friendship and comprehensive cooperation in harmony to the advantage of both our nations and in the service of the great idea of peace and progress.

Let me, ladies and gentlemen, propose a toast:
To the great Indian nation and its best future;
To your health and success, Mr Prime Minister;
To the health and success of all our Indian friends;
To peace on earth!
Long live Polish-Indian Friendship!

Departs India

LD151004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Bombay -- After concluding the 4-day official visit to India, General Wojciech Jaruzelski has left for home. On the way, the prime minister will stop at Tashkent; he is expected to arrive in Warsaw this evening.

BISHOPS CONDEMN ANTICHURCH 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

LD151209 Hamburg DPA in German 1043 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb (DPA) -- The Polish Bishop's Conference has demanded that the government end the present "campaign" against the Catholic Church. It is stated in a communique on the latest Bishops' Conference published in Warsaw today that the bishops have sent a memorandum to this effect to the authorities. In their extraordinarily sharp communique, which was composed Wednesday and Thursday at their first plenary session since the Torun trial, they oppose all attempts to undermine the authority of the church in Poland.

The trial of the four security officers in Torun for the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko revealed some "mechanisms of the method of action and the atmosphere of the security apparatus which deals with the church." It was shown that the methods applied were "morally despicable and contrary to law." The way in which the good name and dignity of people was infringed harmed the basis rights of human beings and led to crime, the bishops write. The church expects the country's leadership to draw the necessary conclusions from these facts and to undertake corresponding steps "to ensure the protection of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

The course of the trial disappointed hopes for a "cleansing of the atmosphere and the building-up of mutual trust." An attempt had been made to discredit the church, its bishops and priests, and to equate the victim with his murderers. In addition, there were the method of reporting the trial and other publications hostile to the church "in numbers not witnessed for years." All this leads one to conclude that there is a "conscious propaganda campaign", "which, under the pretext of condemning so-called extra-religious activity by the priests, aims to disrupt relations between church and state."

These actions are not conducive to the dialogue and national reconciliation for which the church has called again and again. "Therefore, we expect an end to this activity in the name of the national good," the bishops write. The church must have the right to make moral judgments in political matters as well, "if basic human rights or the salvation of souls demand it."

TORUN TRIAL DEFENDANTS SUBMIT NOTICE OF APPEAL

LD141621 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Today was the last day in which the parties involved in the trial in the case of the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko could submit requests for a written justification of the sentence passed by the voivodship court in Torun to be transmitted to them. The court press spokesman has announced that such submissions, which give notice of an appeal, have been made by Grzegorz Piotrowski and his defense counsel, Adam Pietruszka's defense counsel, and the prosecutor.

Prosecutor Wants Harsher Sentences

AU141812 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1801 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw -- The public prosecutor in the trial of the murderers of Polish priest Popieluszko will appeal against all or part of the judgment on grounds that the sentences are too lenient. This was reported by a Polish newspaper. The public prosecutor had called for the death penalty for the principal defendant, Captain Piotrowski, and 25 years of imprisonment for each of the other three accused.

Piotrowski himself and his former chief, Colonel Petruszka, are also to appeal against the sentence. They have each been sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

Implications of Trial Assessed

AU141302 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Feb 85 p 3

[Wladyslaw Tybura article: "Public Trial"]

[Excerpts] The Turon trial of the kidnappers and slayers of Father Jerzy Popieluszko is over. Severe sentences were passed. The Torun trial attracted the attention of all Poland and of many people abroad for over a month.

There is no doubt that some people will criticize the sentences and some will defend them. There is no doubt that the deeds of the convicted defendants, the hypothetical and actual results of these deeds, and the circumstances of their crime and trial will continue to be thrashed out. This is always so when the public is given full knowledge of the facts and their circumstances and eloquence. This is what happened this time, and the fact that the government chose to make the facts known to everyone is of crucial significance for political practice in our country.

This conduct of the government has helped to curb the negative sociopolitical consequences of that criminal deed. Provocation, regardless of whether it had been planned by the criminals, was an objective phenomenon, because the crime was a direct attack against the process of national accord, against social peace, and against the relations between the state and the Catholic Church. It also undermined the authority of the state in the eyes of world public opinion. Above all, however, 3 years after Sergeant Karos was slain for similar reasons, it introduced a dangerous new means of solving political problems -- it introduced banditry.

The government's unambiguous stand on that crime, its determination to discover the perpetrators and to lay bare all the appropriate circumstances, and its open activities almost in sight of the public, excluded the possibility of imputing foul intentions to those in power.

Other significant facts should also be stressed, above all the stand of the leadership of the Polish Episcopate during those dramatic days, especially the stand of Primate Jozef Glemp. Their morally unambiguous yet calm evaluation of theat tragic event and their calming influence on the emotions of sections of believers helped to preserve the socialpeace and the necessary dignity in the fact of a human being's tragic death.

All these factors are responsible for the fact that the consequences of that provocative slaying of the Zoliborz priest did not undermine those social and political values that are the foundation of the state's performance and the necesary condition for solving the state's difficult problems. The threat to these values created by that crime in October 1984 and the way in which these values have been sageguarded should become an enduring part of the treasury of national experience because they tell us how to achieve agreement and its salutary effects at a time when the basic national interests are threatened. The political structures of the state should also regard this lesson as a permanent way of guiding social processes. It should also be adopted by those institutions and organizations that are able to influence public awareness and reaction by virtue of their moral authority.

The long Torun trial has thown into relief the negative import of certain phenomena of the present time and invested them with disturbing significance. These phenomena involve the abuse of words contained in the views that are expressed in public statements -- views that often amount to defamatory generalizations or that excite the emotions of direct accusation. It is natural that the Torun trial gave rise to emotions and produced varying opinions. After all, it was a public trial of issues that are important in community life. This was so not only because everyone was interested in this trial, but also because, as I have said, those in authority consciously wanted the trial to be open.

Some aspects of the church's activity were also reflected in the trial. This activity possesses a public nature and is therefore not taboo, but in our country public assessment of any sign of church activity whatsoever is sometimes erroneously regarded as a bad custom. In any case, it was not the church's religious mission and not its service toward the faithful that were discussed, but the political aspects of this activity. Such an assessment, at a time when it was justified by the course of the trial and the broader background of the crime, could not have harmed the church in the performance of its mission, nor reduced that institution's moral prestige, which is based on truth. However, this prestige could have been harmed and is certainly being harmed by the impulsiveness and, at the best of times, lack of restraint of some clergymen in their public speeches. Those speeches have also referred to the killing and trial, and have sometimes not avoided excessive generalization that distort, and even slander, the truth. This has given rise to polemics and even condemnation. Politics is a sphere of life that gives birth to fervor andoften provokes sharp arguments against which neither a priest's cassock nor his honor affored any protection. These are the rules of a political struggle, and no others. Everyone who embarks along this road must accept the fact that a taboo no longer protects anyone here. Does the church's dignity suffer as a result? Certainly. However, this is a matter of choice.

Let us repeat once again that it is understandable that the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko and its courtroom aftermath sometimes had to arouse emotions and conflicting opinion. The very thread of the trial was full of controversies and sharp clashes between both sides. It could not have been any other way. Nevertheless, certain lessons emerge from this case that should become part of society. In the future, one must not allow someone to solve political problems in our country with criminal methods, thus breaking the law. Let the verdict of the Torun trial be a warning. One must protect the delicate fabric of society against anxiety sown on purpose, or against careless public statements, or against provocative opinions.

One must also encourage both sides to establish state-church relations in such a way that each side may perform its natural functions without unnecessary conflicts. Differences in world outlook and the separation between the church and the state should not restrict the area of possible and essential cooperation in the interests of all Poles, believers and nonbelivers.

And finally, a wish that everyone must share: I et the attitude of authority, manifested in an unequivocal approach toward the tragic killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, determination to explain it to the very end, and a subjection of the case to public assessment from the very beginning, become a permanent rule of conduct. This arouses society's confidence.

Someone has said that Poland will be a different Poland after the Torun trial. May it be a better Poland in the broad sense of the word.

Population's Reaction Cited

PM141657 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9-10 Feb 85 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte report: "Poland: New Situation After the Torun Trial"]

[Text] Warsaw -- At 1300 yesterday, Piotrowski and the other guilty men were incarcerated in Warsaw's Rakowiecka prison just a short distance from the Ministry of the Interior where they used to work. Moreover, I happened to virtually accompany the prisoners on their journey from Torum to Warsaw yesterday morning. I was effectively part of their impressive convoy: Two militia vehicles with all their lights ablaze, two others belonging to the security services, three militia v.s carrying Petruszka, Piotrowski, and Pekala and Chmielewski, respectively, an ambulance, and two unmarked vans.

The convoy moved fast, taking up the whole width of the road and forcing vehicles coming in the opposite direction to pull over at each intersection. Throughout the journey, including Warsaw itself, there was a militia vehicle to be found blocking access to the convoy's route. Militiamen would occasionally oblige vehicles following behind to stop for 5-10 minutes. On each bridge crossing the convoy's route there were two militiamen standing guard. The display of force was truly impressive.

Meanwhile, the majority of the Polish population was reacting very unfavorably to the lenient sentence passed on Piotrowski at Torun -- a leniency of wholly relative kind, admittedly, since 25 years in prison represents the most severe sentence envisaged under the Polish Penal Code after the death penalty. However, the public here, which had adopted a wait-and-see approach, now regards it as proof of the lack of seriousness of the trial. The idea of a masquerade comes to mind, particularly as people believe that the penalty will certainly be commuted by future amnesty.

Inevitable Misunderstandings

"If Piotrowski does not warrant the death penalty, who does?" a student said to me. General Jaruzelski has thus not enhanced his credibility in the eyes of public opinion. On the other hand, he has lost nothing either, and that is no bad thing for him. The country is grateful that he brought four security officers to trial for the first time in a communist country and laid on at least a semblance of justice. That is enough for the authorities to feel relieved in the short term, since it is true, as a highly placed person told me, that "this business has occupied us completely for 2 months now and, believe me, we came very close to catastrophe."

The public's disappointment, moreover, is based on misunderstandings. It would have been avoided if there had really been a desire to take three elements into account:

1. Full respect for the law could no more have been guaranteed here than at any other trial: the political authorities obviously monitored the trial's development more closely than ever. One might even say that, if it was not stage-managed, then it was at least tightly controlled. The numerous adjournments provided presiding Judge Kujawa with ample opportunity to consult with Warsaw. Likewise, the diplomatic illness of a lawyer last Friday merely served to allow Prosecutor Pietrasinski to prepare his incredible Tuesday attack on the church -- an attack which the whole of Poland is still deriding. The prosecutor drew up a list of the misdeeds of the church and popes over three centuries in a crabbed, primitive style which appeared to have come straight out of a young party activist's primer.

The Lesson Given by the Authorities

The prosecutor and presiding judge did not, as the lawyers acting on behalf of the wronged party said, place murderer and victim on the same plane; they went even further: they deliberately placed themselves in the Piotrowski camp in opposition to the church and Father Popieluszko. They were clearly fully in accord with Piotrowski's denunciation of "counterrevolutionary forces." Which is what prompted the prosecutor to say that the former captain had not been guided by "base motives." What can be more noble than to wish to eliminate an opponent of the socialist state? Admittedly, one must not go so far as murder, and that must certainly be punished, but how can one forget, after all, that Piotrowski and Kujawa and Pietrasinski belong to the same camp -- that of the authorities?

And the incredible attitude of the presiding judge in interrupting the lawyers, prompting the answers of the accused, and constantly showing his solidarity with them will long remain in one's memory. All the same, it was quite frightening to note that on the authorities' side it was the murderer Piotrowski who displayed intelligence and strength of character rather than the prosecutor.

2. It was not the murderers of Father Popielusko who were judged, by the perpetrators of a plot against General Jaruzelski and his authority: This is an essential element that must be reckoned with if one wishes to understand the logic of this extraordinary process. If the culprits had restricted themselves to murdering a political enemy, it is not certain that there would have been a trial. But they were the perpetrators of a plot with far-reaching ramifications. The authorities thus had to show severity and teach a lesson to those in the party and security service with a tendency to resort to acts of provocation in an attempt to keep the team in its place.

That was the essential aim of the trial, and the verdict shows this perfectly. If Piotrowski had been judged a murderer, he would certainly deserve the death penalty, but judged as the organizer of a failed conspiracy, he would only be liable to a prison sentence, and if one acknowledges, as advocate Olszewski suggested, that there was "outside involvement," it is very clear that the death penalty could not be passed. On the other hand, former Colonel Pietruszka, as the only visible element of the plot, had to be punished severely even though he did not take part in the murder.

3. The attacks on the church and the leniency of the sentence were essential to appease the party "hard-liners" and Poland's neighbors: This unusual trial was obviously displeasing to Moscow. It was the view in the Kremlin that General Jaruzelski was increasingly distancing himself from orthodox and, after replacing the party with the Army, was now attacking the security service, the principal buttress of communist systems.

It was therefore necessary at all costs to avoid the death penalty for Piotrowski, that overzealous champion of the authorities, and create a diversion by attacking the church. The violence of the attacks put the Episcopacy in a delicate position. Aware that matters had gone too far, and under pressure from its adherents, who were unable to understand the hierarchy's silence, the Episcopacy Secretariat reacted by attacking the mass media. The reasons adduced for the judgment showed, moreover, that the authorities had gotten the message loud and clear and were trying to smooth things out a little at the last moment.

However, off the record it is being said at a high level in the Episcopacy that the political motives which made the authorities act in the way that they did are, after all, well understood and that the main thing for the country's future as things now stand is that General Jaruzelski succeed in blocking the "hardliners" in the party and security forces.

General Jaruzelski is now more than ever obliged to pursue his policy of "fighting for understanding." But he must go still further. Caught between the demands of Moscow and those of public opinion, he is in a difficult position. And this situation would be even more difficult were the church to refuse to play the game. However, the Episcopacy and Cardinal Glemp have long shown that they possess an exceedingly acute political sense.

OBODOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON CEMA INTEGRATION

AU131228 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski to Jan Cipiur (PAP): "Progress in CEMA Integration and Cooperation" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Cipiur: Opinions are being expressed, and not only in the socialist countries, that we are experiencing a clear strengthening of the ties linking the CEMA states.

Obodowski: CEMA is an organism in a constant state of development. In its 34-year history, there have been no periods of stagnation, let alone regression. The problem of tightening cooperation may be examined in various categories and aspects. The Council has spread beyond Europe. Right now it has members in Asia and Latin America, as well as observers in Africa. It has also signed cooperation agreements with capitalist states, for example Finland and Mexico. The latest example of energetic cooperation with these states is the exhibition on the economy of the CEMA countries in Mexico last November. This also illustrates the Council's openness and its desire to develop comprehensive economic and political relations with all countries on the basis of generally accepted principles of international coexistence.

Cipiur: Last June there was a CEMA economic conference in Moscow. The delegations were led by communist and workers party leaders. What was the reason for the summit? As we know, the previous one had taken place 15 years ago.

Obodowski: The primary reason was that new kinds of needs had emerged in the development of the socialist countries. In Moscow, the strategic platforms of cooperation for the next 15 to 20 years were drawn up. One should draw attention to three main topics: New technology, energy, and food. Also, the necessary conditions were defined in order to achieve specified goals; in other words, significant technological progress for the sake of improving the quality and efficiency of production, and guarantees of adequate future quantities of energy and food.

Cipiur: One sometimes comes across the view that the integration processes within CEMA are too slow, which is partly the result of conflicting interests between member states and of dominating emergency needs.

Obodowski: It is obvious that the economic-financial and technical-productive capabilities of the socialist states affect the extent of cooperation. Today we are implementing programs that were still a fantasy 15 years ago because of a shortage of funds.

Apart from the problems common to all CEMA states -- each one has its own individual needs and problems -- some of the reasons for this are different starting conditions, differences in economic potential and in the structure of production, varying raw material resources, and geographic location. Therefore, it is difficult to expect a unified view of all issues.

However, if emergency problems used to frequently inspire undertakings within CEMA over a dozen years ago, this is no longer true today. Proof of this was given at the Moscow summit. The starting point for the debate was an analysis of past experiences and of the future needs that are taking shape. The very exhaustive documents adopted at the conference show that there is no sense of emergency in approaching economic problems. The conference defined the strategic areas of action and made binding decisions concerning the future development of the socialist states. It is not without reason that scientific-technical progress occupies first place, for without the significant development of microelectronics, industrial robots, biotechnology, and nuclear energy, and without a search for new materials, at best we would be condemned to stagnation in the primary spheres of production.

Let me say a few words about conflicting interests in concrete affairs. It would be odd if there were no such conflicts. Therefore, they occur. However, during negotiations, solutions are reached acceptable to both sides. Those are the rules of conduct in international institutions or organizations. That is also the way it is in CEMA. Maybe I have not been precise. In CEMA there is an extra integrating factor, the so-called political-ideological factor. One cannot fail to notice it.

During the Moscow CEMA conference and Havana session, strong emphasis was laid on improving the work of CEMA bodies. This should be regarded as a forecast of changes, the shape of which will be set by the member states. Quite simply, intensive forms of economic development require better financial-economic instruments and more efficient administrative work.

Cipiur: In the face of the still very serious difficulties besetting our economy, one cannot avoid asking what role is played by Poland in CEMA.

Obodowski: This role is set most of all by our economic possibilities, the strength of our bilateral and multilateral commitments with our partners, and our energy within the Council.

Our position in CEMA should not be regarded solely in the light of our domestic problems. The 1980-81 crisis restricted the country's economic capabilities, but not to the extent that Poland lost the status of an important and serious partner. This status is determined by our production capabilities, raw material reserves, our developed scientific-technical base, and the large numbers of trained cadres.

Poland's cooperation and specialized production ties with the CEMA states have strengthened.

We propose to our partners joint production or investment undertakings on Polish soil. We do not do this just because we have a shortage of funds, but because we view this as a way to broaden cooperation and achieve progress in it.

Our enterprises make direct contact with their partners. The point here is not just to exchange experiences, but to create new kinds of production-technological ties and thus broaden the division of labor.

Cipiur: The task of the CEMA Executive Committee, of which you are currently chairman, is to implement the resolutions and decisions of CEMA sessions. Therefore, the obvious question is about the CEMA "kitchen," and about the structure of its bodies and financing of its work.

Obodowski: The highest CEMA authority is the meeting at the premier level. This usually takes place each year, in a different member state capital every time. This year, Poland will be the host. The next body lower down, whose tasks also include the implementation of resolutions adopted by the sessions, is the Executive Committee. The Committee consists of permanent representatives of all the CEMA governments, who are deputy premiers. The committee meets once every quarter of the average, including at the end of every CEMA session.

As I have said, the member states see the need for structural changes to the working bodies of CEMA. After all, the implementation of decisions made by the summit meetings and Executive Committee sessions depends to a large extent on their work. New structures for steering and administering CEMA cooperation will emerge. These structures will be new in terms of quality, not quantity.

STATE COUNCIL DISSOLVES ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS

LD142129 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] At today's meeting, the Council of State passed a resolution on the dissolution of electoral commissions while simultaneously thanking the members of the State Electoral Commission and electoral commissions at other levels for the work they had done in preparing and efficiently holding the People's Council elections. The Council of State took note of a report on the conclusion of activities by the All-Poland Electoral Collegium. The course of the first phase of consultation on the assumptions for the draft electoral regulations for the Sejm elections and the proposals put forward were also examined.

On the recommendation of the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK], the Council of State recalled Tadeusz Bejm from the post of NIK deputy chairman for reasons of poor health which prevented him from carrying out his official duties. Stanislaw Moch was appointed to the post.

During further business, three people were appointed to be supreme judges of the Administrative Court; 22 were appointed to the voivodship court; 4 to the district labor and social insurance court; and 115 to the regional court. Thirty-three people were granted Polish citizenship.

GENSCHER MAKES STATEMENT PRIOR TO DEPARTURE

AU141925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 14 Feb 85

["Statement by Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the Close of His Romanian Visit" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/2/1985 -- I leave Bucharest with good impressions as regards our bilateral relations and our efforts to improve the East-West relations, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German vice-chancellor and foreign minister, told a news conference before leaving the Romanian capital.

While in Bucharest -- the speaker went on -- I had wide-ranging talks for more than seven hours with Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu and with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. We focused on the development of bilateral relationships and on East-West relations. We wish to further work to develop the West German-Romanian relations in all domains and to open a new chapter in our relations. I saw that our economic relations developed steadily in recent years and that full advantage was not taken of our possibilities of economic cooperation. We shall concentrate on this in the future. We shall further boost our cultural relations. We shall strengthen our cooperation in other domains as stipulated in the Helsinki Final Act.

In connection with the East-West relations, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said inter alia: We assess in the positive the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union due on March 12, 1985. We also believe that these wide-ranging talks will be neither quick nor easy. The fact that never before have disarament and arms' control been so much talked about shows that the East-West relations stand a chance and we ought to make the most of this chance. It is obvious that European states have an important part to play in the new stage to begin in the East-West relations and that they should not remain mere lookers-on. Much can be done to favourably influence the East-West relations. In this context the West German minister referred to the Disarament Conference in Geneva, to the Vienna negotiations and to the Stockholm conference. The East-West relations should not be reduced to disarmament negotiations -- he pointed out and said that these relations should be broadened by cooperation.

During the talks--- the speaker emphasized -- I assessed in the positive Romania's construcitve role in the East-West relations. We saw it clearly when diplomatic relations were established between Romania and West Germany. This role was also obvious in other occasions as well, the Madrid conference, for instance. The East-West relations will remain our main concern to see what we can do to stimulate their development and a constructive unfolding of the debates in the above-mentioned conferences, the West German guest concluded.

Talks Summarized

AU141630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 FEb 85

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, today concluded his visit to our country. Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher discussed the development of bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and other fields in the spirit of the conclusions reached during the meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania, and the FRG guest. The sides also exchanged views on international political developments, particularly the need to consolidate peace and security, take concrete steps toward disarament -- primarily nuclear -- and find peaceful and negotiated solutions to conflicts and contentious issues between states.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH GREEK PRIME MINISTER

AU141920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 14/2/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met on February 14 with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic who stopped over in Bucharest on his way back home.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted Prime Minister Papandreou and expressed his belief that their interview would contribute to the further development of the manysided cooperation between Romania and Greece, to the strengthening of the fine relationships established between the two countries.

The Greek premier was very glad to meet again President Nicolae Ceausescu, to discuss again problems related to the development of the friendly relationships between Romania and Greece and to debate together important world political topics.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou highlighted with satisfaction the evolution of the Romanian-Greek traditional relationship and agreed to work to further deepen and dynamize the bilateral relationships, economic relations in particular which should be brought on a par with the political relations.

During the exchange of views on current questions of international life, stress was laid on the importance of halting the arms race, passing to disarmament, nuclear above all, preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou highlighted the need for resuming the course to detente and collaboration. It was pointed out that the meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the U.S. and the understanding reached on starting negotiations was a positive factor and that all European countries had to make efforts for proper accords to be reached.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries to have a special meeting on this subject matter, to discuss about how to reach an agreement on halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear above all.

They also discussed aspects of the relations among the Balkan countries, stressing the necessity to work for the organization of a summit meeting to discuss questions of strengthening the confidence, good neighbourhood, security and multilateral collaboration, and of turning the region into a nuclear-free zone.

The two countries' stance in principle on a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts was reiterated.

During the talks, the joint wish was expressed to stregthen cooperation in the international life, to make an active contribution to the establishment of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding, was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and by Ioannis Kharalambopulos, Hellenic minister of foreign affairs.

At the end of the talks President Nicolae Ceausescu bade a warm goodby to the Hellenic prime minister at the Otopeni Airport. By the plane ramp, Preisdent Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou warmly shook hands.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT

AU141932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/2/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, met, on February 14, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP CC, minister of foreign affairs, other, Romanian officials attended the interview.

Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, member of the CC of the "Fatah" organization, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, Al-Tayib 'Abd al-Rahim and Nabil 'Amru, members of the Revolutionary Council, Ezzat Abou el Rob [name as received], PLO permament representative in Bucharest, were also in the attendance.

During the interview, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship, views were exchanged on bilateral and international problems, particularly on latest developments in the Middle East and the Palestinian issue.

[Tunis TAP in Arabic at 1230 GMT on 14 February reports: "On his arrival in Bucharest, 'Arafat was welcomed by a number of Romanian officials led by Foreign Minister Andrei Stefan and member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Emil Bobu."]

SDUF OFFICIALS ELECTED AT THIRD CONGRESS LISTED

AU111642 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Feb 85 p 3

[List of the members of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF) central body elected at the concluding session of the Third SDUF Congress on 8 February]

[Text] The Executive Bureau of the SDUF National Council:

SDUF chairman: Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania;

First vice chairman of the SDUF National Council: Manea Manescu;

Vice chairmen of the National Council: Tamara Maria Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau; Constantin Arseni, Andrei Neagu, Eduard Eisenburger, Ana Muresan, Constantin Nita, Iosif Uglar;

Secretaries of the National Council: Ion Catrinescu, Ion Sibru, Emilia Sonea;

Members: Radu Belgian, Maria Bobu, Nicolae Calinoiu, Nicu Ceausescu, Mihai Gere, Ion Ursu, Doina Benea, Nicolae Giosan, Ilie Ceausescu, Gherghina Ionescu, Ion Irimescu, Vasile Marin, Dumitru Radu Popescu, Poliana Cristescu, Tudor Mohora, Ion Mitran Rodica, Paraschiva Vilcu.

DUMA MEETS TURKISH PRESIDENT IN ANKARA

AU141935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Ankara AGERPRES 14/2/1985 -- From President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, a message of friendship and best wishes, of good health and happiness and of welfare to the Turkish people was conveyed to President Kenan Evren of Turkey.

Thanking for the message, President Kenan Evren asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, of prosperity to the Romanian people.

The exchange of messages took place when Kenan Evren received Aurel Duma, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania.

Evoking with pleasure the summit talks in Bucharest and Ankara, President Kenan Evren expressed the wish to continue this decisive dialogue for the fruitful development of bilateral relations on multiple planes between Romania and Turkey, of the cooperation between the two states and for the promotion of international peace, disarmament and understanding.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO IRAN'S KHAMENE'I

AU112020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran:

On the sixth anniversary of the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the pleasure of extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness, as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Iranian people.

I am convinced that relations of close cooperation between our countries will further expand, to the benefit of the Romanian and Iranian peoples and in the interest of the cause of world peace and understanding and of free and independent development for all peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Dascalescu Greets Premier

AU111940 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, sent a telegram to Mr Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on that country's national day. The telegram conveys cordial congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness. It also expresses the conviction that the good relations between the two governments will contribute to broadly developing Romanian-Iranian cooperation bilaterally and internationally.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON VISIT BY KIPRIANOU

NC141123 Nicosia PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICE in English 14 Feb 85 p 1

["Text" of joint communique on visit of Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou to the SFRY issued on 14 February]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, H.E. Veselin Djuranovic, the president of the Republic of Cyprus, H.E. Spiros Kiprianou, accompanied by his wife, paid an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 11 to 13 February 1985.

2. The president of the Republic of Cyprus, H.E. Spiros Kiprianou, laid flowers at the grave of President Tito in the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre and inscribed his name in the visitors book.

3. During his stay in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia President Spiros Kiprianou toured the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In Belgrade he met and had talks with the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Dusan Ckrebic. President Kiprianou also toured several industrial enterprises, as well as historical and cultural monuments and institutions in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

4. President Spiros Kiprianou was awarded a Ph. D. honoris causa of the Belgrade University.

5. During their stay in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, Madame Kiprianou and the members of the Cypriot delegation were warmly welcomed and accorded cordial and friendly hospitality.

6. In an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, the president of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic, and the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, had talks on all current issues concerning the international relations and bilateral cooperation. On that occasion the traditional friendship and the mutual understanding and respect existing between the two non-aligned countries were manifested and the identity on a high degree of similarity of views and assessment on all international issues were reasserted. The two sides agreed that both countries have a common interest in promoting further their friendly relations and comprehensive bilateral cooperation in all spheres.

7. The following personalities participated in the talks: On the Yugoslav side: Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice and the organization of the Federal Administration; Veselin Popovac, ambassador of Yugoslavia to the Republic of Cyprus; Dusan Litvinonic, counsellor to the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia for foreign affairs; Milan Predojevic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Dr Vladimir Pavicevic, head of the Division for Neighbouring Countries at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

On the Cypriot side: H.E. Mr. Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs; H.E. Mr. Mikhail E. Sherifis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to Yugoslavia; H.E. Mr Patroclos Stavrou, under-secretary to the president; Mr. Kharis Vovides, director of the president's office; Mr. Ilias Ipsarides, minister plenipotentiary, director of the Political Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Andis Constantinou, first secretary, director of the foreign minister's office.

8. The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic and the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, had an extensive exchange of views on the present international political and economic situation, for joint activities between Yugoslavia and Cyprus in international relations, especially within the movement of the non-aligned countries, as well as on the contribution of the two countries to the efforts for overcoming the pressing problems of the international community and on the quest for the preservation of peace and cooperation in the world.

9. The two presidents voiced their concern over the continued international tension and confrontation between the big powers and blocs, through the behavior emanating from a position of force and pressure for the unabated arms race, and for the flaring up of the existing and the emergence of new hotbeds of crisis and conflicts. It was noted, that such a difficult political situation in international relations is followed by a further deterioration of the international economic relations, due to the lack of readiness of the most developed part of the world to address itself to the solution of the problems of the developing countries.

10. The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the initial steps the two superpowers have taken, towards negotiations, with a view to reaching an agreement on the major problems in their relations, which affect the world as a whole.

11. The two sides expressed their continued adherence to the policy of non-alignment. In this respect, they proceeded from the conviction, that this policy and the movement of the non-aligned countries play an independent and constructive role in the efforts aiming at ensuring world peace and security, as well as equitable international cooperation. Proceeding from the decisions contained in the Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi in 1983, which confirmed the irreplaceability and effectiveness of the original principles of the policy of non-alignment, the two sides expressed their readiness to make their maximum contribution to the forthcoming activities and actions of the non-aligned countries. In this context the two sides devoted special attention to the preparations for the forthcoming Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned Movement in Luanda.

12. The two sides reviewed with the greatest attention the developments in Europe. They pointed to the important contribution the Group of Neutral and Non-aligned Countries of Europe have made for the promotion of security, peace and cooperation among CSCE participating states. They reaffirmed their readiness to continue an active and constructive contribution to the efforts and activities of countries within the CSCE process and in particular at the Stockholm conference.

13. Presidents Djuranovic and Kiprianou devoted special attention to the problem which the Republic of Cyprus, a member of the Non-aligned Movement, has faced for the past 10 years. They expressed their regrets over the interruption of the high-level meeting held in New York (17-20 January 1985) under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, within his mandate of good offices as entrusted to him by the resolutions of the Security Council. At the same time, they expressed the hope that this negotiating process will be resumed as soon as possible, leading through constructive dialogue and negotiation to a mutually acceptable, just and viable solution of this international problem, on the basis of the United Nations resolutions and the 1977 and 1979 agreements.

The two presidents endorsed the recent appeal of the United Nations secretary-general and stressed the necessity that nothing should be done, inconsistent with the recent Security Council resolutions, which might jeopardize his ongoing efforts.

The two presidents pointed out that the cessation of the military occupation of part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the complete demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus are essential for the finding of a just and lasting solution of the problems of Cyprus in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the decisions and declarations of the Non-aligned Movement, reaffirmed at the Seventh Conference of Non-aligned Countries in New Delhi.

The President of Cyprus expressed his appreciation for the principled position taken by the Yugoslav Government condemning the secessionist acts by the Turkish Cypriot leadership in November 1983 and May 1984.

Yugoslavia reiterated once again its principled position and its full support of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus, as an important factor of peace and security in the Mediterranean and beyond, and as a country which plays a significant role in the activities of the Non-aligned Movement and of the Group of Neutral and Non-aligned Countries of Europe, and reiterated its position towards a peaceful negotiated settlement of the problem as expressed in the two previous joint communiques issued in Belgrade in 1980 and in Nicosia in 1982.

The Cypirot side expressed its gratitude to the government and people of Yugoslavia for their consistent and full support, especially as a member of the Contact Group of the Non-aligned Countries for Cyprus.

14. The two sides expressed their deep concern over the failure to resolve the crisis in the Middle East. They reiterated their firm conviction, that a just and lasting peace in this region can be achieved only through a comprehensive solution, which implies an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, ensurance of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to a state of their own and the recognition of the right of all the states in the region to live in peace and security. The two sides expressed their full support to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides devoted full attention to the situation in Lebanon and pointed to the need for an immediate and complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country. This would contribute to the improvement of the internal situation and the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The two sides expressed their hope that the way to achieve national reconciliation and ensure the integrity of Lebanon will be found through the dialogue of all the political forces in that country.

15. The two sides expressed their concern over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq. They noted that this conflict is detrimental to the interests of these countries and their peoples and to the movement of non-aligned countries and poses a serious threat to peace in the region and beyond. The two sides called for the cessation of the hostilities between the two countries for finding a peaceful solution to the conflict and supported all efforts to this end.

16. The two sides reiterated the resolute support of their countries to the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination throughout the world.

17. In discussing the adverse consequences of the present grave international economic crisis, particularly with regard to the developing and the least developed countries, the two sides pointed to the need for exerting efforts aiming at an early launching of negotiations between the developed and the developing countries.

18. Presidents Djuranovic and Kiprianou noted with satisfaction that the traditionally friendly relations between the SFR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Cyprus have been developing successfully and their bilateral cooperation in all fields has been characterized by continuity, stability and respect for mutual interests.

19. The two sides devoted particular attention to their bilateral economic relations. They noted that further efforts are needed in order to expand and increase balanced trade exchanges an to use the existing and find new possibilities and forms of economic cooperation. The two sides supported particularly the promotion of more advanced forms of economic cooperation, above all, economic and investment cooperation on a long-term basis.

20. The two sides noted that the cultural, educational and scientific cooperation is being realized successfully. They emphasized the interest in further strengthening cooperation in the sphere of press, radio and television.

21. The president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, extended an invitation to the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic, to pay a visit to the Republic of Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES ECONOMIC, SECURITY MEASURES

LD141823 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly (presided over by Stojan Bjelajac) today adopted the shortened procedure to pass the law on amendments and additions to the law on rehabilitation of economic enterprises, the law on internal affairs within the sphere of competence of the federal organs of administration, and the amendments and additions to the law on amortization of socially-owned resources.

The discussion on changes in the law on rehabilitation was, understandably, a lively one because of differences of view as to whether anyone should be exempt from any of the provisions in this law. The Federal Executive Council [FEC] had already expressed the view that the realization of policies defined in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the situation concerning real personal incomes made it necessary to deviate from those provisions in the law whose aim was to bring about a radical change of attitude toward associated labor organizations operating at a loss. The FEC noted, however, that those associated labor organizations continually operating at a loss and being kept afloat by rehabilitation credits were making no contribution to efforts to suppress the cause of inflation.

Most of the very extensive, and at times polemical, discussion in connection with the adoption of the law on rehabilitation was devoted to the issue of whether any exceptions to provisions in this law should be made for work organizations, and if so, for which ones.

Attention was focused on the railways, or rather the amendment proposed by a group of delegates who asked that those associated labor organizations in Yugoslav railway that declared losses in 1984 should not immediately -- that is, this year -- be affected by the law.

On behalf of the FEC Ljubomir Baban pointed out that the Federal Government was aware of the difficulties experienced by numerous branches and groups, but that one could rule on exceptions only after an extensive analysis of the causes of such a state. Baban promised that FEC would propose criteria for possible exceptions.

After the discussion a vote was taken on an amendment proposed by a group of delegates who wanted to exempt railways. The majority of delegates voted against the amendment.

The council also adopted conclusions asking the FEC, inter alia, to prepare objective criteria for a discussion on exceptions based on data from the final account for 1984 by the end of March. Apart from this the FEC should make proposals for permanent solutions aimed at overcoming the difficulties in those branches operating at a loss.

Until this is done -- and it is the most important thing in 1985 -- a temporary provision will allow all working organizations shown to have operated at a loss in the final account for last year to ignore the guaranteed personal incomes and base incomes on last year's average.

The chamber adopted by urgent procedure the amendments to the law on the amortization of social resources. The amendments postpone the application of the law on amortization of socially-owned apartments until the end of the year.

The law on internal affairs that are within the jurisdication of federal organs and that ensures greater efficiency and responsibility of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs for security throughout the country was also passed today. This organ will have a more active position in carrying out federal laws in the sphere of internal affairs, while the republican and provincial secretariats for internal affairs will be duty bound to submit to it reports on the implementation of federal laws and on the situation in this matter for the entire country.

Also, the responsibility of workers at the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs is made more incisive. Compensation for damage from possible illegal acts is being introduced, which ensures the more consistent implementation of legality with regard to citizens.

An exceptionally lively and extensive debate was held today in connection with the proposed law on amendments and supplements to the law on personal incomes of officials appointed by the SFRY Assembly and about payment of personal incomes to SFRY Assembly delegates. Delegate Tanja Holjevac-Koren submitted five amendments to the proposed text of the law that, in her view, would improve the provisions of the draft law.

The SFRY Assembly Administrative Commission, as the proposer of the law, did not accept Tanja Holjevac-Koren's managements, but proposed that the law be adopted in its existing form. The Federal Chamber's Legislative-Legal Commission adopted the same attitude. Some irritating comments were also heard in the debate: for example, that the work of the Administration Commission had been bureaucratic, which evoked reaction and stormy quarrels. There was also the proposal that the adoption of the law be postponed, but what seemed to have attracted the greatest attention was the apparently justified comments that the delegates had devoted considerably more attention and time to the debate on personal incomes than on some essential social and economic issues.

A vote was taken that showed a quorum did not exist. The session was then suspended and a fairly rare roll-call of the delegates was held. This officially confirmed that 80 delegates were absent, but that there was a quorum. The Federal Chamber then decided by majority vote to postpone the adoption of the law until the next session of this chamber and that before then, a fundamental debate on the amendments and provision of the law should be held.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA VIEWED

LD150947 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0034 GMT 15 Feb 85

[By Stanislava Medic]

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic's recent visit to Romania and his talks with Romanian state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu have given a fresh impetus to the further promotion of the two neighbouring countries' economic cooperation.

Yugoslavia and Romania share a common border -- the Danube River -- which is increasingly being used as a source of power, as well as a common interest in expanding their economic ties. A high level of cooperation has been attained in the power generation field, as demonstrated by the Iron Gates One and Two power stations built jointly by the two countries. After a brief period of stagnation, overall economic cooperation has stabilized over the past two years.

Bilateral trade last year valued 250 million dollars (270 counting services). [sentence as received] Aware of the existing possibilities, partners in the countries each year make ambitious plans for the expansion of overall economic cooperation, particularly trade. Thus, bilateral trade this year is planned at 480 million dollars.

Raw materials and semi-manufactures account for the bulk of the two countries' trade, with petrochemical products as the main items. The Hip [as received] chemical plant of Pancevo near Belgrade and the Solventul Petrochemical Combine in Timisoara have a long-term cooperation agreement and their mutual deliveries make up 30 percent of bilateral trade. Good results have also been achieved in the joint production of components for fertilizers, low-voltage circuit breakers, bicycle parts and telephones.

In view of both countries' shortage of hard currency, partners are increasingly resorting to counter trade deals which have contributed to curbing the fall in trade recorded in earlier years.

Transport services are the least affected by the two countries' economic problems and value around [figures indistinct] million dollars a year.

Partners in the two countries are currently negotiating some 20 projects in the fields of metal-manufacturing, agriculture, electronics and transport with the aim of expanding long-term industrial cooperation. The Romanian Iron and Steel Ministry and the Yugoslav mining and metallurgy complex in Zenica have signed a new long-term cooperation agreement under which mutual deliveries of metallurgic products will increase by 70 percent and value 200 million dollars by 1990.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES SOCIOPOLITICAL ACTIVISTS

LD142151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, SFRY Presidency member, today spoke to a group of Sarajevo sociopolitical activists. The subjects included some topical issues of our country's sociopolitical and economic development. Speaking at the meeting of presidents of local communities and SAWP conferences, Branko Mikulic said, inter alia:

"In the process of surmounting territorial and factory insulation and isolationism, tendencies towards group-property and state-property usurpation, alienation of income from workers and weakening of the self-management's material basis, we must not trap ourselves into a dangerous position where our unity, which should be further

strengthened and consolidated within the LCY and our federal community, can be turned into party and state centralism, because this would be no less dangerous for the unity within the LCY and country than the above-mentioned phenomena."

Stressing the danger of politicizing one-sided interests, Mikulic said:

"In addition to opposing egoistic one-sided interests -- and on that basis, the attempts to hamper the functioning of the political system's institutions -- we must also strive to create conditions in which organizations of associated labor, communities, the republics and provinces can freely express their true interests and coordinate them not only with the interests of others, but with common and general social interests as well."

Speaking on the political situation, Mikulic said:

"We must resolutely reject the attitudes of antisocialist and antiself-management forces, but in so doing must not succumb to the dangerous temptation of defending our constitutional system solely through legal sanctions, without properly organized ideological and political activity and vice versa. However, in conducting ideological and political activity, we must not hesitate to apply legal measures, if and when they are necessary. Experience has shown that properly organized ideological and political work aimed at exposing antisocialist and antiself-management standpoints reduces the need for legal measures; however, if and when they have to be applied their effect is much greater and better because they are backed by the people's support and understanding.

"Another precious lesson we have learned is that these forces should be opposed in the environments in which they operate. Therefore, we all have to be more self-critical in relation to our own situation, our own ideological and political attitudes and practice." He illustrated this point with certain examples from Bosnia-Hercegovina and Sarajevo. "This must be mentioned because it is easier to notice and criticize excesses and failures in communities, republics, or provinces other than one's own, where worse and more difficult situations are sometimes overlooked or even hushed up. We all know there are nationalists in every nation and clericalists in every religious community and that there are no working or living environments without any problems or excesses.

"A more criticial attitude to such phenomena when they occur in one's own nation or environment entitles one to criticize them when they occur in other nations or environments. For, in this respect, too, isolationism or bans are not desireable. However, in the course of this we should carefully expose hostile individuals and groups and separate them from people and socialist forces. This will increase the confidence in the working class, Communists, and all patriotic working people and citizens who support socialism and self-management, and in the republican and provincial leaderships as well.

This is of interest to all of us in Yugoslavia since our community's further progressive development depends on this confidence and our unity. This should also be borne in mind when publicly reporting various assessments and attitudes of officials regarding these issues. It would be much better if open issues were settled by appropriate organs where dialogues can and must be conducted, standpoints agreed upon, and alternative proposals and possible solutions to certain problems considered. Otherwise, the practice will continue whereby only those parts of officials' speeches will be reported that can create an impression of mutual distrust and great differences in views and attitudes among officials in the federation, republics, and provinces concerning the policy issues of our society's development," Branko Mikulic said, inter alia.

DECISION TO PUBLISH JOVANOVIC WORKS CRITICIZED

LD142130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1727 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade City LC Committee Presidium has been briefed on the situation that arose in connection with the planned publication of collected, or rather selected, works by Slobodan Jovanovic by two publishing work organizations -- Knjizevne Novine and Prosveta. The Presidium noted that the publication of these books would be a politically unacceptable act and have damaging social and political consequences. What is at stake are books by the premier of the former emigre government and war criminal, whose minister of the Army was Draza Mihailovic, and this in the year in which we mark the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory over the fascist occupier and traitors at home, and at a time when antisocialist, in particular nationalist, and even pro-Chetnik forces have intensified their activity.

The decisions on this made by the two publishing organizations show that their LC organizations are turning a deaf ear to the attitudes and conclusions of the city LC committee on the ideological struggle for socialist self-management of October 1984, which insist on the need for decisive confrontation by Communists of reactionary, in particular nationalist forces, as well on the responsibility of communists for the socialist orientation of publishing plans.

The specific critical warnings also sounded in connection with the publication of Slobodan Jovanovic's works at the session of the city LC committee commission for information on 31 January this year, which discussed the implementation of the city committee's conclusions, have also been ignored.

To engage in these publishing projects, to commit considerable material resources for this purpose, and even the competition between the two publishers in connection with these books have already evoked much condemnation, justified criticism, and rejection by the public, among the working people and citizens, at veterans' meetings, at aktivs of writers who are Communists, and in public media.

The city committee presidium thus demands from the basic LC organizations in Prosveta and Knjizevne Novine and from Communists in publishing councils to immediately start the procedure to reexamine the decision to publish books by Slobodan Jovanovic, including the prodecure to establish ideopolitical accountability. The Stari Grad LC Committee Presidium will see to the implementation of this task.

BRIEFS

NEW POBJEDA EDITOR -- Titograd, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro SAWP Presidium has appointed Zoran Popovic, nov Radio Titograd chief editor, as new chief and responsible editor of POBJEDA. The new Radio Titograd chief and responsible editor is Danilo Burzan, at present deputy chief editor. Petar Boskovic has been released as POBJEDA chief and responsible editor to take up another appointment. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0837 Gmt 13 Feb 85 LD]